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☐ 1. Document ID: US 20020137026 A1

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L6: Entry 1 of 5

File: PGPB

Sep 26, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020137026

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020137026 A1

TITLE: Detection and characterization of microorganisms

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 26, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Anderson, Norman G.	Rockville	MD	US	
Anderson, N. Leigh	Washington	DC	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: [435/5](#); [435/287.2](#), [435/304.2](#), [435/34](#)

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Data
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 20020132230 A1

L6: Entry 2 of 5

File: PGPB

Sep 19, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020132230

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020132230 A1

TITLE: Detection and characterization of microorganisms

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 19, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Anderson, Norman G.	Rockville	MD	US	
Anderson, N. Leigh	Washington	DC	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: [435/5](#); [435/34](#)

ABSTRACT:

A method for separating microorganisms, especially infectious agents, from a mixture by two dimensional centrifugation on the basis of sedimentation rate and isopycnic banding density, for sedimenting such microorganisms through zones of immobilized reagents to which they are resistant, for detecting banded particles by light scatter or fluorescence using nucleic acid specific dyes, and for recovering the banded particles in very small volumes for characterization by mass spectrometry of viral protein subunits and intact viral particles, and by fluorescence flow cytometric determination of both nucleic acid mass and the masses of fragments produced by restriction enzymes. The method is based on the discovery that individual microorganisms, such as bacterial and viral species, are each physically relatively homogeneous, and are distinguishable in their biophysical properties from other biological particles, and from non-biological particles found in nature. The method is useful for distinguishing infections, for identifying known microorganisms, and for discovering and characterizing new microorganisms. The method provides very rapid identification of microorganisms, and hence allows a rational choice of therapy for identified infectious agents. A particularly useful application is in clinical trials of new antibiotics and antivirals, where it is essential to identify at the outset individuals infected with the targeted infectious agent.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	RPMC	Drawings
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 6479239 B1

L6: Entry 3 of 5

File: USPT

Nov 12, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6479239

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6479239 B1

TITLE: Detection and characterization of microorganisms

DATE-ISSUED: November 12, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Anderson; Norman G.	Rockville	MD		
Anderson; N. Leigh	Washington	DC		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 422/101, 422/102, 422/99, 435/243, 435/261, 435/29, 435/30,
435/34, 435/5, 435/7.1, 435/7.2

ABSTRACT:

A method for separating microorganisms, especially infectious agents, from a mixture by two dimensional centrifugation on the basis of sedimentation rate and isopycnic banding density, for sedimenting such microorganisms through zones of immobilized reagents to which they are resistant, for detecting banded particles by light scatter or fluorescence using nucleic acid specific dyes, and for recovering the banded particles in very small volumes for characterization by mass spectrometry of viral protein subunits and intact viral particles, and by fluorescence flow cytometric determination of both nucleic acid mass and the masses of fragments produced by restriction enzymes. The method is based on the discovery

that individual microorganisms, such as bacterial and viral species, are each physically relatively homogeneous, and are distinguishable in their biophysical properties from other biological particles, and from non-biological particles found in nature. The method is useful for distinguishing infections, for identifying known microorganisms, and for discovering and characterizing new microorganisms. The method provides very rapid identification of microorganisms, and hence allows a rational choice of therapy for identified infectious agents. A particularly useful application is in clinical trials of new antibiotics and antivirals, where it is essential to identify at the outset individuals infected with the targeted infectious agent.

13 Claims, 25 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 9

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KMC	Draw De
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 4840784 A

L6: Entry 4 of 5

File: USPT

Jun 20, 1989

US-PAT-NO: 4840784

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4840784 A

TITLE: Use of pyrylium and thiapyrylium compounds as biological stains

DATE-ISSUED: June 20, 1989

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Frank; David S.	Rochester	NY		
Belly; Robert T.	Webster	NY		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/40.51; 435/34

ABSTRACT:

Disclosed herein is an improvement in a method for distinguishing cells in a biological sample by staining with a dye, wherein the improvement comprises employing as the dye a compound of the formula ##STR1## wherein G is O or S;

R.sup.1, R.sup.3, and R.sup.5 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, amino, styryl, bis(diaryl)vinylene, and ##STR2## wherein R is hydrogen or alkyl;

Z represents the elements necessary to complete a basic heterocyclic ring system of the type used in cyanine dyes;

n is 0 or 1;

R.sup.2 is hydrogen or, taken together with either R.sup.1 or R.sup.3, represents the elements needed to complete an aromatic or a carbocyclic ring system;

R.sup.4 is hydrogen or, taken together with either R.sup.3 or R.sup.5, represents

the elements needed to complete an aromatic or a carbocyclic ring system; and

X.sup.- is an anion.

9 Claims, 0 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KMCD	Draw De
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 4555396 A

L6: Entry 5 of 5

File: USPT

Nov 26, 1985

US-PAT-NO: 4555396

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4555396 A

TITLE: Use of pyrylium and thiapyrylium compounds as biological stains

DATE-ISSUED: November 26, 1985

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Frank; David S.	Rochester	NY		
Belly; Robert T.	Webster	NY		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/34; 435/40.51, 549/13, 549/28, 549/356, 549/424

ABSTRACT:

Disclosed herein is an improvement in a method for distinguishing cells in a biological sample by staining with a dye, wherein the improvement comprises employing as the dye a compound of the formula ##STR1## wherein G is O or S;

R.sup.1, R.sup.3, and R.sup.5 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, amino, styryl, bis(diaryl)vinylene, and ##STR2## wherein R is hydrogen or alkyl;

Z represents the elements necessary to complete a basic heterocyclic ring system of the type used in cyanine dyes;

n is 0 or 1;

R.sup.2 is hydrogen or, taken together with either R.sup.1 or R.sup.3, represents the elements needed to complete an aromatic or a carbocyclic ring system;

R.sup.4 is hydrogen or, taken together with either R.sup.3 or R.sup.5, represents the elements needed to complete an aromatic or a carbocyclic ring system; and

X.sup.- is an anion.

9 Claims, 0 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	K00C	Draw. Dis
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Term	Documents
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EPIFLUORESCENCE-EQUIPPED	7
"EPIFLUORESCENCE.MU.MICROSCOPE"	1
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